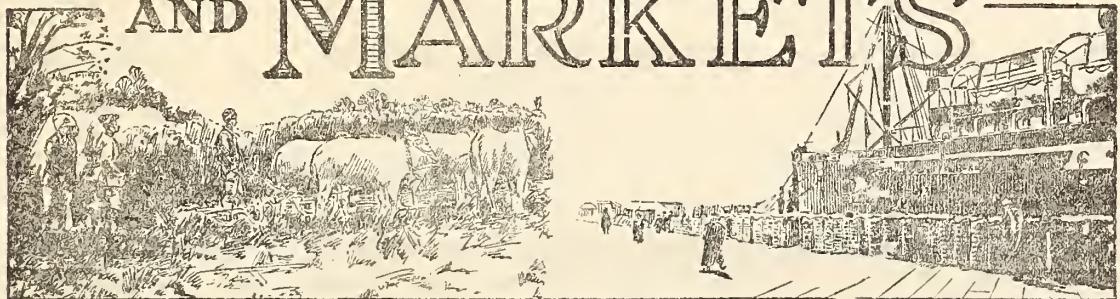


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLES

AUSTRALIAN DAIRY OUTPUT CONTINUES EXPANSION

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS FOR MARCH

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
LATE CABLES.....	476
Danube Basin has wide range of wheat classes and varieties.....	477
South Africa discontinues corn export quota.....	479
India has larger cotton crop.....	481
Gezira (Sudan) cotton crop reduced.....	481
Argentina makes large shipment of grapes.....	482
Anglo-Danish trade agreement precludes bacon duties.....	482
Great Britain moves to reduce butter imports.....	482

L A T E C A B L E S

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Australian 1933-34 wheat acreage expected to be materially reduced largely on account of unfavorable sowing conditions. The Commonwealth Production estimate for the 1932-33 harvested last November and December is now placed at 216,199,000 bushels, a record crop. A more complete statement of Australian wheat conditions will be given in next week's issue of Foreign Crops and Markets. (Agricultural Commissioner E. C. Paxton, Sydney, April 26, 1933.)

India first official wheat production estimate reported at 340,480,000 bushels compared with last year's revised first estimate of 347,461,-000 bushels and a final estimate of 336,971,000 bushels. The past five year average production has been 337,359,000 bushels. The wheat acreage is now estimated at 32,293,000 acres as against 33,669,000 last year. (Director of Statistics, Calcutta, April 27, 1933.)

Argentina work on the land assisted by general rain. Corn harvesting is proceeding under average conditions. Though hindered by rain, harvesting is well forward. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, April 27, 1933.)

English embargo of Russian agricultural imports effective April 26, on wheat, barley, corn, poultry, game, raw cotton, wood and timber. (Agricultural Attaché E. E. Foley, London, April 26, 1933.)

Russian spring grain sowings slowed up by rainy weather and slow ploughing in some important sections. (Agricultural Attaché L. V. Steere, Berlin, April 27, 1933.)

English hops duty to be renewed and a reduction of the beer tax resulting in a retail reduction of 1 pence (2 cents at par) per pint indicated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The regular hops duty is 17.4 cents per pound. Brewers must promise to use more English barley. (Agricultural Attaché E. E. Foley, London, April 26, 1933.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINS

Summary of recent bread grain information

Statistical changes have not been an important feature of the recent changing wheat market situation. The estimates of 1933 acreage remain the same as those reported a week ago and no production forecasts or revisions were received. Crop condition reports from Poland indicated above average condition of winter crops in mid-March with practically no winter damage. The weather in Germany and France is reported unseasonably cold with dryness continuing in the latter country.

Continental European markets showed the usual holiday quietness with prices generally unchanged during the week ended April 19. Farm offers were small due partly to spring field work. German stocks of wheat in mills and elevators on April 1 totaled about 25,000,000 bushels or about one-third larger than a year ago while rye stocks at nearly the same figure were almost double those on April 1, 1932. See table page 493.

World wheat shipments during the week ended April 22 continued small at 10,318,000 bushels and for the past four weeks total only about 40,000,000 bushels compared with an average of around 60,000,000 bushels during each of the preceding three 4-week periods in 1933. The Southern Hemisphere movement picked up somewhat over that of recent weeks while the North American movement continued restricted.

Quality of 1932 Danube wheat crop

Mixed classes of grain and a rather wide variety of quality characterize the 1932 wheats of the Danube Basin wheat exporting countries, according to reports of samples tested by J. H. Shollenberger, grain specialist in Europe for the Foreign Agricultural Service. Samples of wheat from representative producing districts in each of the countries - Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia were procured by the Bureau's Belgrade representatives and were examined and tested for class, grade, weight and glutenous kernels.

Bulgaria

These wheat samples were generally of mixed class; semi-hard to hard in texture and red in color, states Mr. Shollenberger. They were principally of the Soft Red Winter and Hard Red Winter type with a small percentage of kernels resembling Hard Red Spring. Only in two of the 19 samples recently examined was any one class of wheat present in sufficient quantity to meet the requirement for wheat of straight class under the U.S. wheat standards. These two met the requirements for Durum wheat. The wheat from the southeastern section of the country appeared of somewhat hardened texture and stronger quality than of other parts of Bulgaria. The Bureau's Belgrade representatives point out that

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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there was no heat or rust damage in this part of Bulgaria in 1932 and reports indicate that the wheat in this district was of better quality than that produced in any other section of the Danube Basin. It would compare favorably with good Kansas hard wheats, Mr. Shollenberger states, but the wheat from the northwestern section of the country was of very poor quality and almost worthless from a milling standpoint. The durum samples were of good, amber color and kernel plumpness and appeared to have good samolina producing qualities. The durum production is quite limited, however.

Most of the samples were reported comparatively clean though some contained an appreciable percentage (4.4 to 6.4 per cent) of foreign matter which consisted principally of rye and corn cockle. The weights of the samples varied considerably, being as low as 51 pounds per bushel (U.S.-Winchester) for the northwestern district and almost 60 pounds in the southwestern part.

Hungary

The samples of the 1932 Hungarian wheat crop in representative producing districts which were examined were chiefly of a semi-hard texture and rather similar to Argentine wheats of normal years, Mr. Shollenberger states. They were red wheats and in most cases consisted of mixtures of the Soft Red winter and Hard Red winter types with small percentages of kernels resembling Hard Red spring. Soft Red winter predominated in most of the samples according to the analysis but was of a semi-hard character. Judged from the standpoint of appearance the samples were of fair baking quality and about equal to Argentine wheats.

In weight per bushel these wheats were neither extremely light nor heavy, the range being from 55.4 to 59 pounds. In this connection it is of interest to note that the minimum weight shown for these wheats was not nearly as low as the minimum weights of 1932 samples examined from Bulgaria and Rumania which were 51.6 and 51 pounds respectively. The foreign matter content of these wheats was in most cases comparatively low. The types most generally present were rye and corn cockle. Of the season's remaining possible export supplies in the Danube Basin, Hungary has the larger quantity.

Rumania

All of the wheats examined from this country were of mixed class with Soft Red winter predominating in all the samples, Mr. Shollenberger states. Hard Red winter was present in all of the samples and a few contained a type similar to Hard Red spring. Most of the samples had a high proportion of shrunken and immature wheat kernels and were of light weight. In respect to general physical characteristics they resembled Argentine wheats somewhat, but were more variable as to quality. Some of the wheats were comparatively clean but many contained considerable percentages (as much as 25 per cent) of foreign matter of which rye was the principal sort with vetch and corn cockle and some ergot and smut balls also present.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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The percentage of glutinous kernels was in most instances low, the analysis showed. This fact and the high proportion of shriveled and immature kernels present would indicate poor baking quality. The Rumanian wheats were of low grade and were definitely inferior to most other wheats of the 1932 crop in the Danube Basin. The surplus of wheat, if any, from Rumania's 1932 crop will be very small.

Yugoslavia

The samples of Yugoslavian wheat were largely taken from wheat in commercial channels and are believed to be of somewhat better quality than the general production of the 1932 crop which was damaged considerably by dust and heat. The wheats examined were chiefly of the Soft Red winter type with some Hard Red winter and Hard Red spring mixed in. All of the samples were reported reasonably free from foreign matter. Of the various kinds of foreign matter present, corn cockle was the most prevalent with some rye, vetch, darnel and mustard seed but never in appreciable quantities.

The quantity of grain in most of the samples examined was insufficient for a weight per bushel test but for those tested it ranged from 55.7 to 57.2 pounds. This full range of weights is well below the minimum permitted for U.S. grade No. 3 Red Winter, Mr. Shollenberger states and since each of the samples tested was reported as being above the average of the crop, it appears that the 1932 Yugoslavian wheat was generally of No. 3 or lower grade. The wheats were harder and less starchy than the general run of wheats of Germany, France and other western European countries and resembled more the semi-hard wheats grown on the border line between the soft red winter and hard red winter producing sections of the United States. Yugoslavia is believed to have but small remaining export supplies from the 1932 crop.

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FEED GRAINS

South Africa discontinues corn export quota system

There is to be no export quota of corn from the Union of South Africa this year, according to Agricultural Attaché Taylor, on account of the small crop that the country is turning out. In certain sections of the Orange Free State the drought is said to be the worst experienced in more than fifty years. The second official estimate of production in the Union is 37,268,000 bushels, which is about 45 per cent below the harvest of 1931-32, and is the smallest crop since that of 1913-14.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Under the present export quota law, the 50 per cent surplus which must be exported before the end of the season amounts to something over 18,200,000 bushels. By the first of March, about 15,700,000 bushels had been exported, and freight cars had been requisitioned for exporting around 1,000,000 bushels between the first of March and April 4, which left upwards of 2,000,000 bushels for export after April 4. There is no compulsion to export any more corn under the existing 50 per cent quota declaration by the Minister of Agriculture, however, and in view of the present very short crop it is not expected that the additional quantity will be exported.

Summary of recent feed grain information

Locusts in Southern Rhodesia have been causing much trouble, but the European grown crops are past the stage of greatest danger. In Northern Rhodesia, also, there has been much damage by locust pests.

In Czechoslovakia an import contingent of 278,000 bushels of corn was established for the months of March and April, importations to be made on a compensation basis only. Most of the corn was obtained from the Danubian countries, especially Rumania. In Denmark negotiations concerning grain regulations have been brought to an end, and imports of grain during 1933 are limited to 75 per cent of the quantity imported in 1932.

The supplies of barley in Chile this year are reported to be unusually low. A very small area has been sown and a heavy storm reduced the already limited output. The Government has also ordered that 15 per cent of barley be mixed with the now obligatory whole meal flour in most provinces in order to avert a wheat shortage.

Stocks of corn on farms in the United States on April 1, 1933 amounted to 1,126,616,000 bushels compared with 907,480,000 bushels a year earlier, while stocks of oats totaled 467,048,000 bushels against 362,815,000 bushels in 1932. Stocks of barley in Canada on March 31, 1933 amounted to 29,794,000 bushels compared with 28,751,000 bushels a year ago. Stocks of oats totaled 159,488,000 bushels against 134,254,000 bushels on March 31, 1932. Tables showing feed grain trade and prices are found on page 495.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

COTTON

European cotton markets disturbed by fluctuating dollar

The Liverpool cotton market was firm with prices on April 21 sharply higher than those of a week earlier and the highest since September 1932. Current prices substantially exceeded those at the corresponding time last year for the first time in several months. American middling was quoted at 8.49 cents per pound or nearly 80 pounds above a week earlier and Indian fully good Broach at 7.24 cents showed an advance of nearly 67 points. The spread between these descriptions which has been averaging around 60 points until recently has now increased to 125 points. See price table, page 499.

At Manchester spot demand was poor with business checked by the dollar exchange fluctuations. On the Bremen market the trade generally adopted a waiting attitude in view of the fluctuating dollar. The trade at Havre was again affected by the decline in the dollar which disturbed price parities. Price fixing was active.

Cotton crop of India above last year

The 1932-33 Indian cotton crop is now forecast at 3,779,000 bales of 478 pounds from an area of 22,558,000 acres, compared with their revised estimate of 3,368,000 bales for 1931-32 from 23,722,000 acres, according to a cable received from the Director of Statistics at Calcutta. This is an increase of about 11 per cent over the production of last season and is a slight upward revision from earlier forecasts this season but still considerably below the five-year average 1927-1931 production of 4,378,000 bales. See table, page 498.

Gezira cotton crop for 1932-33 smaller

The first official estimate of the 1932-33 cotton crop of the Gezira area in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is now placed by the Department of Agriculture and Forests at 82,885 bales of 478 pounds, according to Cotton Specialist F. K. Norris at Cairo. Of this it is reported 43,205 bales were picked prior to March 1, 1933. In recent years the average yield in the Gezira has been downward. Low yields for two successive seasons, 1929-1930 and 1930-1931 caused considerable anxiety regarding the whole Gezira cotton enterprise. The high yield of 1931-32, however, was encouraging and provided evidence that the Gezira soil under suitable conditions can produce excellent cotton. Apparently as the area has increased the yield has decreased. Of the Sudan irrigated cotton, the Gezira, which produces Sakellaridis, is the outstanding district. See table covering area, yield and production, page 498.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTSArgentina makes large shipment of grapes

A shipment of 1,787,000 pounds of grapes left Buenos Aires on April 1, to arrive in New York April 19, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke at Buenos Aires. This is not only the largest shipment to the United States made so far this season, but is also probably one of the largest shipments in the history of the trade. The shipment was the tenth of the current season. The total weight of shipments to the United States this season to date stands at 5,053,000 pounds against 5,928,000 pounds for the corresponding period of last season. The latest shipment also carried consignments for Rio de Janeiro and Santos, Brazil.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOLAnglo-Danish agreement precludes bacon duties

The trade agreement of April 24, 1933 between Great Britain and Denmark includes a provision for no duties on British imports of Danish bacon, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Attaché E. A. Foley at London. Regarding future imports of bacon, it is announced that total bacon imports are to be regulated either by general agreement among the London agricultural representatives of exporting countries, as at present, or if that system fails, regulation is to come through the British Agricultural Marketing Act. Either way, Denmark is guaranteed not less than about 61.8 per cent of the total cured pork imports allotted to foreign countries.

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DAIRY PRODUCTSGreat Britain moves to reduce butter imports

In consideration of the terms of the Anglo-Danish trade agreement of April 24, 1933, Great Britain suggests total annual butter imports of 907,000,000 pounds, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Attaché E. A. Foley at London. Total imports for 1932 reached 946,000,000 pounds. Great Britain has agreed not to advance the import duties on butter, eggs and cream, and suggests that if the proposed butter import reductions are agreed to, the Danish share should be 258,000,000 pounds annually. Imports in 1932 from Denmark nearly reached 291,000,000 pounds. The butter exporting dominions, however, are opposing the volume of reduction imposed on them under the terms of this plan. It is provided that in the event of agreement on a total for butter higher than that proposed by Great Britain the Danish share will be proportionately higher. Indications are for considerable discussion before a suitable butter limitations program can be worked out. See page 483 for a statement regarding the Australian attitude toward butter trade restriction.

AUSTRALIAN DAIRY OUTPUT CONTINUES EXPANSION a/

The upward trend in Australian butter production and export was carried into the current season, exports reaching 147,330,000 pounds in the period July-January 1932-33, according to Agricultural Commissioner C. C. Paxton at Sydney. The corresponding 1931-32 figure was 127,673,000 pounds. Production in 1931-32 is placed provisionally at 390,512,000 pounds, continuing the expansion in evidence since 1926-27, when 252,531,000 pounds were produced. Cheese production also has increased in recent years. Indications are that since January 1933, exports have continued to exceed those of last year. Victoria is the leading butter export state, followed by Queensland and New South Wales. The other states export relatively small quantities of butter. Very favorable spring grazing was experienced this season in the dairy sections of Victoria. Mr. Paxton lists the reasons for the large increase in butter production in Australia during recent years under four heads as follows:

(1) In almost all dairy sections, Australia has experienced a series of favorable grazing seasons. There has been a steady growth of pasture grasses for the past three years. The milk flow, therefore, has been heavy throughout the year, and it has been unnecessary to conserve fodder for droughty periods or to make expenditures for dry feed. Under these conditions, old established herds have tended to expand at an unusually rapid rate.

(2) Low prices for grain, live sheep, and wool, and comparatively stable prices for butter-fat and milk, have encouraged many farmers to take on dairying as a side issue.

(3) There has been some expansion of dairying in sections heretofore devoted to wheat and wool. Many such areas are not especially well adapted to dairying, lying outside the coastal area where year-round grazing is possible. These inland areas have been well favored in the last three years by good rainfalls and comparatively mild winters. In recent years, many butter and cheese factories have been erected in these inland regions.

(4) The carrying power of all pastoral areas has been increased in the past three years by improvements in pasture management. The improvements include better clearing of fallen timber and scrub, planting of improved grasses, top dressing of pastures to induce fuller growth, and campaigns to eradicate the rabbit pest.

The increased production of butter during a period of falling prices on the leading world markets has created an acute marketing problem in Australia. During the week ended April 20, Australian salted butter of good grade was bringing only 11.35 cents per pound at London. The average cost of manufacturing in Australia is 18/- per cwt or 1.9 pence. (2.42 cents) per pound. The cost of placing Australian butter on the London market is

a/ Conversions in this article are made on exchange rates as of April 20, 1933.

AUSTRALIAN DAIRY OUTPUT CONTINUES EXPANSION, CONT'D

17/-per cwt or 1.8 pence (2.30 cents) per pound. If it were not for the operation of the Paterson scheme, and other forms of control, the price to the dairymen would be even lower than at present Mr. Paxton states. The best price that most of the dairymen in Australia, during the recent months, have been obtaining for their A1 grade butter-fat has been 8 pence (10.20 cents) per pound. This had fallen to 7 pence (8.92 cents) per pound in spite of the Paterson plan, by March 15, with additional decline held probable.

In order to meet the situation, a conference was held on March 13 and 14 at Canberra, between a committee from the Commonwealth Cabinet and the executive of the Dairy Export Control Board. At this meeting, it was brought out that from 1930 to 1932, the imports of butter to the United Kingdom from Australia had increased by 225 per cent, and that during the current year, it was likely that the total imports of butter into the United Kingdom from Australia would total about 237,000,000 pounds. It was also shown that during the same period, 1930 to 1932 the total imports of butter into the United Kingdom from foreign sources had increased by only 20 per cent. Cabinet members at the conference were of the opinion that some restrictions on Australian exports to the United Kingdom was inevitable. The Dairy Produce Export Control Board was interested in trying to evolve some scheme to meet the consequences of such a restriction. The Country Party members of the Cabinet, which form the strong right hand of the present government, were opposed to any restriction, urging that as an alternative, the foreign imports of butter into the United Kingdom should bear the whole of the restrictions in order to maintain higher prices on the London market.

It was reported at the conference that the British government had given assurance that they were willing to restrict foreign importations into the United Kingdom by 12 per cent, provided that the Dominions were willing to offset that restriction by restriction as regards their own imports. Proposals were received at the conference and entertained and discussed that the Paterson plan should become a legal enactment, making its provisions obligatory instead of voluntary, and increasing its levies sufficient to maintain a higher price to the Australian producer. The burden of such a plan would fall upon the Australian consumer, whose price of butter would probably have to be increased by 3 or 4 pence (3.82 or 5.10 cents) per pound. This plan was rejected by the government on the grounds that such an increase in the domestic price would cause a decrease in consumption, hence an increase in export surplus, which would only aggravate the situation.

The Dairy Export Control Board has been operating under a legal enactment, but with very limited authority. Under the existing law, it was empowered to lay a levy as high as 1/8 pence (0.16 cent) per pound on export butter, but no provision in the law allowed any sum which they collected to be used for the purpose of maintaining butter prices. As a matter of fact, this Control Board has never made a levy exceeding 1/56 pence (0.02 cent) per pound.

AUSTRALIAN DAIRY OUTPUT CONTINUES EXPANSION, CONT'D

After two days of discussion, proposals were adopted at the conference to provide that for a period of one year from May 1, 1933, Australian exports of butter to the United Kingdom should be restricted to about 224,000,000 pounds, which was considered would be a decrease of 6 per cent on the figures of the current year. This restriction to apply only after all the Dominions agreed to a restriction of their exports in a similar ratio, and in case the British government put into force a 12 per cent restriction on imports of foreign butter. In order to take care of the consequences of this restriction, legislation to be introduced and passed giving the Dairy Export Control Board authority to lay an export levy of one-half pence (0.64 cent) per pound on all butter exports. The receipts from this levy to be used by the Control Board for the purchase and disposal of butter restricted by the 6 per cent reduction in exports to the United Kingdom. It was estimated by the government authorities that such a scheme would enhance the value of Australian butter for the year commencing May 1 by approximately £3,600,000.

While the above-described legislation was agreed to at this conference by the Cabinet members and the executive of the Dairy Export Control Board, final decision as to its introduction is to be delayed until the Control Board executive has opportunity to seek approval of his colleagues. If enacted, however, it will not become effective unless other Dominions, particularly New Zealand, enact similar legislation.

AUSTRALIA: Butter and cheese production, 1925-26 to 1931-32

Year	Butter 1,000 pounds	Cheese 1,000 pounds
1925-26	273,314	28,799
1926-27	252,531	26,679
1927-28	280,037	31,535
1928-29	289,883	30,217
1929-30	299,081	30,173
1930-31	350,405	33,100
1931-32	a/ 390,512	b/

Government Statistician, Commonwealth of Australia. a/ Subject to revision.

b/ Not yet available.

AUSTRALIA: Butter exports, July-January, 1931-32 and 1932-33

Month	1931-32 1,000 pounds	1932-33 1,000 pounds
July	8,644	11,193
August	9,264	10,811
September	12,587	15,791
October	18,049	23,799
November	23,964	32,234
December	24,526	30,619
January	30,639	22,378
Total	127,673	147,330

Government Statistician, Commonwealth of Australia.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS LOWER IN MARCH

The month of March recorded a further recession in United States exports of agricultural products, the index for all commodities standing at 67, the lowest March index during the last 19 years. When cotton is excluded, the index was 59, which was 20 points below the previous minimum for March. Wheat and flour made a new low monthly record, the index amounting to 24, making the total exports for the season 36,231,000 bushels which were only about one-third of the exports for the corresponding nine months a year ago. Exports of other grains, more especially barley and corn, both for the month and for the season exceeded those of a year ago.

Foreign purchases of American cotton were greatly curtailed, Italy and Spain being the only countries which took more than during March, 1932. For the nine months ended March 31, 1933, European countries purchased more cotton but this increase was more than offset by smaller shipments to the Orient, thus reducing total exports for the season to 6,910,000 bales as compared with 7,503,000 bales during the corresponding period of 1931-32, a decrease of 8 per cent.

Heavier exports of bright flue-cured leaf to the United Kingdom and Japan raised the index for unmanufactured tobacco to 112, a gain over the three preceding months and also over March a year ago. When taken as a group, fruits made the most favorable showing, the index standing 120 points above the base period 1910-1914. Exports of cured pork were slightly better and exports of lard considerably under those of the three preceding months. During the nine months ended March 31, foreign countries took a much larger volume of lard than during the corresponding period a year ago but these exports were made at greatly reduced prices.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, March, 1931, 1932 and 1933 as compared with previous months a/

Commodity	1931	1932	1933		
	March	March	January	February	March
All commodities	87	111	97	71	67
All commodities except cotton :	86	79	73	58	59
Grains and products	55	79	38	28	31
Animal products	82	58	92	69	63
Dairy products and eggs	200	100	77	67	76
Fruit	391	269	267	210	220
Cotton fiber, incl. linters ...	88	135	116	82	72
Wheat, including flour	54	95	37	25	24
Tobacco, unmanufactured	122	90	87	79	112
Hams and bacon	38	17	23	17	25
Lard	148	109	198	146	121

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ July, 1909-June, 1914=100. For detailed figures on exports, see page 487.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1931-32 and 1932-33

Article exported	Unit	July-March				
		Quantity		Value		
		1931-32 Thousands	1932-33 Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:						
LIVE ANIMALS:						
Cattle	No.	3	2	241	113	
Hogs	No.	1	20	18	188	
Sheep and goats	No.	a/	1	a/	9	
Poultry, live	Lb.	91	41	53	28	
DAIRY PRODUCTS:						
Butter	Lb.	1,201	1,129	358	261	
Cheese	Lb.	1,214	997	260	172	
Milk-						
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	61	26	42	22	
Condensed	Lb.	13,139	4,970	2,227	644	
Dried	Lb.	6,064	2,190	828	446	
Evaporated	Lb.	39,027	25,107	3,038	1,443	
Infants' foods, malted ..	Lb.	1,184	1,039	336	268	
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	2,783	1,285	671	302	
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:						
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	1,418	1,359	266	225	
Beef, pickled or cured	Lb.	9,978	6,920	638	433	
Beef, canned	Lb.	851	804	224	180	
Total beef	Lb.	12,347	9,083	1,128	838	
Pork-						
Carcasses, fresh	Lb.	181	85	20	4	
Loins and other fresh ..	Lb.	6,751	6,593	810	525	
Total fresh pork	Lb.	6,932	6,678	830	529	
Bacon	Lb.	19,356	13,515	1,886	902	
Canned	Lb.	8,086	6,652	2,178	1,272	
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	49,236	47,369	6,716	4,562	
Pickled or salted	Lb.	11,593	10,574	979	653	
Sides, Cumberland & Wiltshire	Lb.	916	600	101	45	
Total pork	Lb.	96,119	85,383	12,690	7,963	
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	300	178	53	29	
Poultry and game, fresh ..	Lb.	932	1,081	242	202	
Other canned meats, incl.						
canned poultry	Lb.	825	526	171	84	
Sausage, canned	Lb.	844	530	192	108	
Sausage, not canned	Lb.	1,787	1,773	394	297	
Sausage casings	Lb.	19,157	18,099	2,457	2,161	
Other meats, including meat extracts and edible offal	Lb.	27,324	20,140	2,339	1,414	
Total meats	Lb.	159,535	137,698	19,666	13,096	

Continued

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1931-32 and 1932-33--cont'd

Article exported	Unit	July-March			
		Quantity		Value	
		1931-32	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 <u>dollars</u>	1,000 <u>dollars</u>
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:					
Lard.....	Lb.	420,202	437,579	31,041	24,455
Lard, neutral.....	Lb.	6,180	4,608	532	288
Oleo oil.....	Lb.	34,073	30,377	2,263	1,627
Oleo stock.....	Lb.	6,443	4,577	411	246
Stearins and fatty acids....	Lb.	7,906	7,744	491	375
Tallow.....	Lb.	649	2,961	34	129
Other animal oils, greases and fats.....	Lb.	51,438	46,494	2,036	1,520
Total oils and fats....	Lb.	526,891	534,340	36,808	28,640
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Coffee.....	Lb.	3,731	3,167	765	555
Cotton (500 lbs.).....	Bale	7,503	6,910	286,224	250,431
Cotton linters (500 lbs.)...	Bale	111	147	1,330	1,571
FRUITS:					
Apples-					
Fresh.....	Bskt	b/ 90	276 b/	162	421
Fresh.....	Box	8,449	8,057	12,814	9,150
Fresh.....	Bbl.	2,779	1,626	11,969	6,364
Dried.....	Lb.	26,265	31,598	2,131	1,935
Apricots, dried.....	Lb.	33,938	31,204	3,424	2,205
Grapefruit.....	Box	824	503	2,010	1,224
Oranges.....	Box	2,525	1,952	6,757	4,174
Pears, fresh.....	Lb.	89,911	119,321	3,891	4,094
Prunes, dried.....	Lb.	200,275	156,186	8,673	5,868
Raisins.....	Lb.	107,516	99,654	6,462	4,375
Canned fruit.....	Lb.	209,950	204,381	15,450	12,863
GRAINS, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Barley, excluding flour....	Bu.	3,792	7,612	2,747	2,853
Buckwheat, excluding flour..	Bu.	435	33	261	17
Corn, including cornmeal....	Bu.	2,495	7,431	1,493	2,656
Malt.....	Bu.	359	174	343	140
Oats, including oatmeal... .	Bu.	3,736	4,812	1,922	1,661
Rice, including flour, meal and broken rice.....	Lb.	181,283	150,452	4,165	2,607
Rye, excluding flour.....	Bu.	57	289	31	137
Wheat.....	Bu.	73,798	20,663	42,719	11,636
Wheat flour.....	Bbl.	7,064	3,312	23,247	10,178
Wheat, including flour... .	Bu.	106,998	36,231	65,966	21,814

Continued

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1931-32 and 1932-33--cont'd

Article exported	Unit	July-March			
		Quantity 1931-32	Quantity 1932-33	Value 1931-32	Value 1932-33
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:					
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake and meal....	L. ton.	169	126	3,504	2,223
Linseed cake and meal.....	L. ton.	169	79	5,203	2,317
Cottonseed oil, crude.....	Lb.	30,258	31,565	1,026	897
Cottonseed oil, refined....	Lb.	5,180	7,482	441	434
Sugar (2,000 lb.).....	Ton	38	30	1,460	899
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured.....	Lb.	245,338	225,062	61,022	41,438
Burley.....	Lb.	7,041	7,658	1,040	841
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee	Lb.	44,902	44,577	6,460	4,549
Dark Virginia.....	Lb.	10,460	10,221	2,148	1,956
Maryland and Ohio export....	Lb.	5,509	8,090	1,814	1,727
Green River (Pryor).....	Lb.	2,701	1,343	448	150
One-sucker leaf.....	Lb.	766	666	94	80
Cigar Leaf.....	Lb.	674	427	292	156
Black fat, water baler and dark African.....	Lb.	7,901	6,663	1,432	1,000
Perique.....	Lb.	78	33	35	13
Total leaf tobacco.....	Lb.	325,420	304,750	74,785	51,910
Stems, trimmings, scrap....	Lb.	13,031	17,738	561	721
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried.....	Bu.	120	120	257	228
Peas, dried.....	Bu.	50	34	159	106
Onions.....	Bu.	267	493	296	276
Potatoes, white.....	Bu.	605	740	459	413
Vegetables, canned.....	Lb.	22,454	16,430	2,199	1,327
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc....	Lb.	2,964	3,148	1,862	913
Glucose.....	Lb.	40,293	30,442	1,097	717
Hops.....	Lb.	3,782	2,369	554	558
Starch, corn.....	Lb.	61,817	40,151	1,803	994
GRAND TOTAL.....				599,222	447,680

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Sheep only. b/ Beginning January 1, 1932.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1931-32 and 1932-33

Article imported	Unit	July-March				
		Quantity		Value		
		1931-32 Thousands	1932-33 Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:						
LIVE ANIMALS:						
Cattle.....	No.	70	54	1,881	906	
Hogs.....	Lb.	100	20	6	1	
Horses.....	No.	2	2	443	267	
Sheep, lambs and goats.....	No.	a/	a/	6	2	
DAIRY PRODUCTS:						
Butter.....	Lb.	1,495	633	343	117	
Casein.....	Lb.	1,681	689	52	23	
Cheese-						
Swiss.....	Lb.	10,878	8,126	2,951	1,803	
Other.....	Lb.	32,948	31,517	7,380	6,960	
Total cheese.....	Lb.	43,826	39,643	10,331	8,769	
Cream.....	Gal.	72	51	126	72	
Milk-						
Condensed and evaporated....	Lb.	950	675	.57	31	
Dried and malted.....	Lb.	706	361	134	78	
Whole, skimmed & Buttermilk	Gal.	244	17	39	3	
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:						
Eggs in the shell.....	Doz.	226	209	37	26	
Eggs, whole, dried.....	Lb.	543	8	150	2	
Eggs, whole, frozen.....	Lb.	a/	a/	a/	a/	
Egg albumen, dried.....	Lb.	1,427	1,376	431	572	
Egg albumen, frozen.....	Lb.	0	0	0	0	
Yolks, dried.....	Lb.	1,682	1,468	336	148	
Yolks, frozen.....	Lb.	261	322	22	27	
Hides and skins.....	Lb.	201,417	125,758	30,551	14,298	
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:						
Beef and veal, fresh.....	Lb.	660	519	49	43	
Beef & veal, pickled or cured.	Lb.	1,554	571	140	39	
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	Lb.	34	41	2	3	
Pork-						
Fresh.....	Lb.	903	1,181	138	107	
Hams, shoulders and bacon..	Lb.	1,874	1,869	478	374	
Pickled, salted and other..	Lb.	1,004	675	322	194	
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	9,344	8,904	4,146	2,906	
Silk, raw.....	Lb.	64,138	54,654	135,490	72,760	
Wool, unmanufactured.....	Lb.	94,225	32,399	11,525	2,741	
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:						
Cacao beans.....	Lb.	358,785	357,203	16,542	13,642	
Coffee.....	Lb.	1,242,554	1,050,805	115,077	95,448	
Cotton (478 lbs.).....	Bale	79	101	3,291	4,315	
FEED AND FODDER:						
Beet pulp, dried.....	Ton	19	11	280	148	
Bran, shorts, etc.-						
Of direct importation.....	Ton	66	17	737	189	
Withdrawn bonded-mills.	Ton	80	26	879	294	

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1931-32 and 1932-33--cont'd.

Article imported	Unit	July-March			
		Quantity		Value	
		1931-32 Thousands	1932-33 Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D					
Hay	S.Ton	16	6	124	41
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Bean (soy)	Lb.	35,177	25,183	358	204
Coconut	Lb.	6,759	7,595	51	55
Cottonseed	Lb.	2,049	2,046	8	13
Linseed	Lb.	19,897	12,239	206	87
All other	Lb.	4,059	570	37	4
Total	Lb.	67,941	47,633	660	363
FRUITS:					
Bananas	Bunch	37,413	33,327	19,235	16,317
Berries, natural state, etc.	Lb.	3,248	2,784	214	188
Currants	Lb.	6,006	6,207	378	295
Dates	Lb.	42,935	46,324	1,618	1,567
Figs	Lb.	8,690	6,034	641	368
Grapes	Cu.ft.	120	59	226	91
Lemons	Lb.	11,666	7,081	357	183
Limes	Lb.	4,073	2,082	149	62
Pineapples-					
Fresh	b/	b/		230	130
Prepared or preserved, etc.	Lb.	2,851	2,256	206	106
Product of the Philippines	Lb.	a/	4,722	a/	259
Raisins	Lb.	1,709	1,211	166	98
Olives-					
In brine	Gal.	4,560	3,147	1,815	1,163
Dried or ripe	Lb.	453	272	39	16
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Corn	Bu.	279	168	138	68
Oats	Bu.	34	13	12	3
Rice-					
Uncleaned	Lb.	1,572	1,376	54	25
Cleaned (except Patna) ..	Lb.	12,984	13,087	355	342
Patna	Lb.	662	586	27	17
Meal, flour and broken ..	Lb.	442	414	21	12
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	10,574	6,980	6,333	3,319
Nuts	b/	b/		11,331	6,407
OILS, VEGETABLES:					
Tung oil	Lb.	54,546	60,153	2,872	2,308
Cacao butter	Lb.	8	9	2	2
Coconut, product of the P.I.	Lb.	227,009	178,037	8,535	5,145
Linseed oil	Lb.	21	18	1	1
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	57,815	50,160	6,151	4,410
Olive oil, inedible	Lb.	40,371	35,571	1,886	1,431

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1931-32 and 1932-33--cont'd

Article imported	Unit	July-March			
		Quantity		Value	
		1931-32 Thousands	1932-33 Thousands	1931-32 1,000 dollars	1932-33 1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:					
Palmkernel.....	Lb.	8,021	4,063	371	130
Palm oil.....	Lb.	181,078	185,173	6,269	4,439
Peanut oil.....	Lb.	8,955	821	371	46
Soybean oil.....	Lb.	3,082	1	91	a/
OILSEEDS:					
Castor beans.....	Lb.	84,917	55,094	1,859	972
Copra.....	Lb.	263,302	359,010	7,418	6,085
Flaxseed.....	Bu.	10,360	4,130	9,758	2,647
Sesame seed.....	Lb.	55,212	19,825	1,452	382
Seeds, except oilseeds.....	b/	b/	b/	3,195	2,179
Spices.....	Lb.	67,146	65,926	7,231	5,490
Sugar.....	S.ton	2,484	1,968	77,705	65,640
Tea.....	Lb.	72,842	74,599	12,737	8,071
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured..	Lb.	57,899	47,440	26,928	16,475
Tobacco stems, not cut, etc...	Lb.	1,763	1,604	59	57
VEGETABLES:					
Beans-					
Dried.....	Lb.	11,746	6,293	346	155
Green or unripe.....	Lb.	7,387	5,988	249	181
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	12,282	9,481	486	318
Cowpeas, blackeyed, dried..	Lb.	68	0	2	0
Garlic.....	Lb.	4,578	3,453	179	81
Onions.....	Lb.	21,993	2,019	368	24
Peas, except cowpeas & chickpeas-					
Dried.....	Lb.	5,839	4,916	170	143
Green.....	Lb.	18,761	10,892	973	515
Potatoes, white.....	Bu.	994	331	446	295
Tomatoes, fresh.....	Lb.	55,519	35,348	1,548	883
Turnips.....	Lb.	94,000	86,237	388	384
Vegetables, canned.....	Lb.	72,042	53,384	2,743	2,002
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc...	Lb.	b/	b/	4,534	3,256
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured.....	Ton	3	2	590	427
Hemp, unmanufactured.....	Ton	1	a/	92	42
Jute & jute butts, unmfd...	Ton	49	31	3,063	1,612
Kapok.....	Ton	7	6	1,495	987
Manila.....	Ton	21	19	1,682	1,075
New Zealand fiber.....	Ton	a/	a/	13	5
Sisal and henequen.....	Ton	71	134	4,461	6,549
Rubber, crude.....	Lb.	828,518	616,731	42,119	19,180
GRAND TOTAL.....				619,208	414,009

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500. b/ Reported in value only.

WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg a/		Liverpool a/		Buenos Aires b/	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 30) c/	62	54	53	48	71	52	61	46	62	49	50	38
Mar. 31)	53	46	45	40	57	44	53	39	53	47	45	35
Apr. 1	56	54	49	48	63	52	56	42	57	47	46	35
8	56	57	50	52	64	56	56	43	59	48	47	35
15	59	61	54	57	66	61	57	44	59 d/	48	48 e/	35
22	56	68	50	63	64	67	56	52	58	54	48	41

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange

b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

c/ High and low for period (Jan. 30 - Mar. 31, 1933) (Feb. 1 - Apr. 1, 1932).

d/ Price for April 13. e/ Price for April 12.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades		No. 2 Hard Winter		No. 1 Dr. N. Spring		No. 2 Amber Durum		No. 2 Red Winter		Western White Seattle a/	
	six markets		Kansas City	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	St. Louis	St. Louis	St. Louis	St. Louis	Seattle	Seattle
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Feb. 4) b/	60	55	55	50	78	56	86	57	58	56	64	52
Mar. 25) b/	56	47	47	42	67	50	74	50	52	49	57	44
Apr. 1	57	55	48	50	66	55	72	59	52	55	58	53
8	58	58	51	54	72	59	75	62	56	60	62	57
15	62	62	55	58	75	63	76	67	58	65	67	57
22	61	67	54	63	73	69	73	68	57	71	68	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

b/ High and low for period (Feb. 4 - Mar. 25, 1933) Feb. 5 - Mar. 25, 1932).

GRAIN AND FLOUR: German stocks in mills and elevators,
March 1, 1933, April 1, 1933 and April 1, 1932

Crop	Domestic and foreign, duty paid			Foreign, duty unpaid				
	Apr. 1, 1933		Mar. 1, 1933	Apr. 1, 1932	Apr. 1, 1933			
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		
Wheat	24,398	23,993	15,759	625	772	2,094		
Rye	22,400	21,141	8,299	1,850	2,165	5,169		
Oats	6,752	6,889	6,008	69	69	48		
Barley	4,547	5,603	4,377	505	643	1,075		
	1,000 bbl.	1,000 bbl.	1,000 bbl.	1,000 bbl.	1,000 bbl.	1,000 bbl.		
Wheat flour	1,541	1,518	1,391	---	---	1		
Rye flour	799	787	556	---	---	---		

Berlin office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries,
March, 1932 and 1933, and July-March, 1931-32 and 1932-33

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour :		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-March		March		March	
	1931-32	1932-33	1932	1933	1932	1933
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	barrels	barrels
United Kingdom	15,412	1,919	384	2	19	6
Belgium	8,325	2,229	751	300	a/	a/
Netherlands	6,842	1,255	512	0	10	9
Greece	5,844	3,153	307	0	a/	a/
Germany	3,761	340	300	0	8	2
France	3,367	1,150	712	126	2	1
Irish Free State ..	1,336	1,343	0	0	6	1
Denmark	1,225	200	0	0	10	4
Italy	1,118	617	165	0	3	2
Norway	1,057	553	0	0	13	6
Finland	603	115	0	0	3	1
Sweden	130	52	0	0	1	a/
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus	114	80	0	0	1	2
Other Europe	65	58	0	0	a/	2
Total Europe	49,199	13,044	3,111	428	76	36
Canada	5,910	511	406	a/	a/	1
Panama	1,523	401	0	0	14	11
Mexico	39	47	0	14	1	a/
Cuba	3,029	2,462	2	a/	72	73
Haiti, Republic of	917	529	0	0	17	11
Brazil	10,390	9,153	1,814	0	3	10
Colombia	169	25	0	0	2	a/
Peru	261	52	0	0	5	1
China	21,678	591	392	0	188	9
Hong Kong	2,723	1,654	0	2	48	37
Kwantung	441	128	0	0	14	0
Japan	1,705	122	17	0	a/	a/
Philippine Islands	2,304	1,924	0	0	47	37
Other countries	6,900	5,582	7	12	112	125
Total exports ...	106,098	36,231	5,749	456	597	351
Total imports ...	10,574	6,980	724	790	a/	a/
Total reexports :	3	454	2	0	a/	0
Net exports	96,427	29,705	5,027	b/	534	351

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Less than 500. b/ Net imports.

May 1, 1933

Foreign Crops and Markets

495

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets ^{a/}

Week ended	Corn				Rye				Oats		Barley	
	Chicago		Buenos Aires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis		Special No. 2	
	No. 3 Yellow	Futures	Futures	Futures	No. 2	No. 3 White	No. 3	White	No. 3	White	No. 2	Special No. 2
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/..	38	35	42	34	32	27	50	43	25	23	54	43
Low b/..	31	22	33	24	29	25	44	32	21	15	50	24
		May	May	May	May	May						
Mar. 25..	31	28	37	28	29	26	45	35	21	18	53	30
Apr. 1...	33	30	36	30	30	25	46	36	22	19	51	31
8...	33	33	35	33	31	25	47	42	23	20	53	32
15...	33	33	34	32	31	25	47	42	24	21	53	36
22...	32	35	33	34	31	26	45	43	23	23	51	43

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1933, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1930-31	1931-32 b/	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	July 1 to and incl.	1931-32 b/	1932-33 b/
BARLEY, EXPORTS: c/	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States.....	10,302	5,084	192	87	51	Apr. 22	3,971	7,943
Canada.....	16,603	14,505				Mar. 31	11,158	6,516
Argentina.....	11,612	13,822 d/	878 d/	887 d/	69	Apr. 22	d/ 12,654 d/	11,551
Danube countries d/	69,750	29,742	8	14	215	Apr. 22	26,660	19,525
Total.....	108,267	63,153					54,443	45,535
OATS, EXPORTS: c/						f/		
United States.....	3,123	4,437	58	21	19	Apr. 22	3,772	4,910
Canada.....	10,557	20,189				Mar. 31	14,327	11,483
Argentina.....	45,035	52,173	d/ 1,110	d/ 138	d/ 503	Apr. 22	d/ 41,701 d/ 28,082	
Danube countries d/	2,428	897	0	0	0	Apr. 22	787	852
Total.....	61,143	77,696					60,587	45,327
CORN, EXPORTS: e/						f/		
United States....	3,079	6,095	64	11	2	Apr. 22	1,686	4,204
Danube countries d/	15,849	38,374	1,463	1,905	2,652	Apr. 22	20,629	41,023
Argentina.....	355,367	315,391	d/ 2,315	d/ 2,367	d/ 3,450	Apr. 22	148,540	72,515
U. of S. Africa....	8,143	16,071	578	94	93	Apr. 22	5,019	10,331
Total.....	382,438	375,931					175,874	128,073
United States imp.	928	393					Nov.-Mar.	Nov.-Ma
							215	89

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Trade sources. e/ Year beginning November 1. f/ November 1 to and including. g/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, January,
February and March 1932 and 1933

Crop and Country	January		February		March	
	1932 <u>bushels</u>	1933 <u>bushels</u>	1932 <u>bushels</u>	1933 <u>bushels</u>	1932 <u>bushels</u>	1933 <u>bushels</u>
EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
WHEAT INCL. FLOUR -						
United States	8,134	3,313	7,995	2,176	8,554	1,492
Canada	10,965	16,495	11,417	12,421	11,787	9,949
Argentina	14,657	16,156	20,384	16,769	25,966	17,985
British India	b/ 154	b/ 56	b/ 173	a/ 0	b/ 215	0
Australia	19,619	21,580	21,012	a/ 26,832	19,290	28,252
Russia	2,539	a/ 1,192	914	a/ 456	440	472
Danube & Bulgaria a/	2,336	0	664	0	1,120	32
Total	58,314	58,792	62,559	58,654	66,372	55,182
CORN:						
United States	123	118	255	553	176	576
Argentina	19,587	13,353	17,055	8,583	20,308	8,757
RYE:						
United States	9	0	5	1	c/	1
Russia, Dan., Bulg.a/	3,069	557	874	617	4,783	326
BARLEY:						
United States	110	979	97	263	178	835
OATS:						
United States	57	172	11	307	57	315
FLAXSEED:						
Argentina	7,491	7,883	8,465	6,755	8,090	6,968
IMPORTS:						
WHEAT INCL. FLOUR -						
United States	1,268	800	776	443	724	---
FLAXSEED:						
United States	720	368	1,104	570	744	---

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Preliminary. b/ Sea trade only.
c/ Less than 500 pounds.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries, March and August-March,
1931-32 and 1932-33
(Bales of 500 lbs. gross)

Country to which exported	August-March		March	
	1931-32	1932-33	1932	1933
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:				
Germany.....	Bales 1,318,853	Bales 1,366,282	Bales 183,302	Bales 84,189
United Kingdom.....	1,033,380	1,106,280	126,785	75,719
Italy.....	521,406	615,014	48,923	67,132
France.....	360,261	729,643	94,044	35,304
Spain.....	224,863	249,371	30,844	34,252
Netherlands.....	122,280	97,955	14,321	5,784
Belgium.....	117,535	147,466	10,251	11,270
Portugal.....	47,849	54,024	9,182	8,105
Sweden.....	45,546	49,490	5,895	2,880
Poland and Danzig.....	22,218	113,216	8,767	8,473
Soviet Russia (Europe).....	0	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	56,224	69,393	8,800	8,060
Total Europe.....	3,870,405	4,598,134	541,114	341,168
Canada.....	134,785	123,238	18,931	11,571
Japan.....	2,060,216	1,375,824	283,143	113,990
China.....	942,703	233,126	58,890	33,270
British India.....	215,087	57,017	78,989	5,618
Other countries.....	9,283	48,478	1,793	10,379
Total exports.....	7,232,479	6,435,917	982,910	515,996
Total imports a/.....	63,944	92,475	10,417	13,968
Total reexports a/.....	22,910	3,602	638	86
Net exports.....	7,186,445	6,346,344	973,191	502,114
LINTERS:				
Germany.....	40,384	44,895	7,284	6,495
France.....	18,727	22,414	1,406	2,318
United Kingdom.....	8,202	25,434	588	2,725
Netherlands.....	8,371	14,353	1,615	2,034
Belgium.....	948	8,703	233	1,099
Other Europe.....	1,934	3,113	0	321
Total Europe.....	79,166	118,912	11,126	15,492
Canada.....	10,559	7,862	1,710	527
Japan.....	8,045	7,568	1,818	560
Other countries.....	459	1,689	27	723
Total exports.....	38,329	136,031	14,681	17,322

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

COTTON: Acreage, production, and average yield per acre in the Gezira area of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, annual 1912-1933

Year	Area Acres	Production		Yield per acre Pounds
		Bales of 478 lbs.		
1912	260	276		508
1913	633	634		536
1914	693	526		363
1915	3,076	3,248		505
1916	3,489	2,312		317
1917	4,464	2,950		316
1918	4,001	2,628		314
1919	4,115	2,735		318
1920	3,899	4,052		502
1921	3,852	2,515		312
1922	10,191	7,975		374
1923	10,781	7,877		349
1924	23,351	13,332		273
1925	22,437	9,899		211
1926	83,352	79,703		457
1927	103,859	98,897		455
1928	109,599	72,105		314
1929	136,342	96,596		339
1930	164,611	69,709		202
1931	203,472	55,190		130
1932	201,350	166,817		396
1933	202,374	a/ 82,885		---

P. K. Norris, Cotton Specialist, Cairo, Egypt. a/ First official estimate.

COTTON: Final estimates of acreage and production in India, 1928-29 to 1932-33

Year	Area Acres	Production	
			Bales of 478 pounds
1928-29	26,484,000		4,718,000
1929-30	25,692,000		4,402,000
1930-31	23,616,000		4,033,000
1931-32	23,522,000		3,401,000
1932-33	22,558,000		3,779,000

Director of Statistics, Calcutta.

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cottons at Liverpool, April 21, 1933, with comparisons
(Converted at current exchange rate)

Description	1933								1932	
	March				April				April	
	10 a/	17	24	31	7	13	21	22	Cents	Cents
PRICES	Cents									
American	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Middling	7.45	7.59	7.34	7.34	7.52	7.71	8.49	7.72		
Low Middling	7.02	7.16	6.91	6.84	7.02	7.20	7.93	7.49		
Egyptian (Fully good fair)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Sakellaridis	10.39	10.52	10.27	10.12	10.35	10.74	11.84	10.38		
Upper	9.42	9.48	9.12	9.12	9.20	9.49	10.48	9.11		
Brazilian (Fair)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Ceara	7.52	7.66	7.41	7.34	7.52	7.71	8.49	7.72		
Sao Paulo	7.59	7.73	7.48	7.41	7.59	7.78	8.57	7.80		
East Indian	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Broach (Fully good)	6.67	6.68	6.55	6.13	6.40	6.57	7.24	7.05		
Oomra #1, Fine	6.63	6.64	6.26	5.87	6.00	6.17	6.89	7.02		
Sind (Fully good)	6.01	6.02	5.65	5.30	5.43	5.60	6.25	6.16		
Peruvian (Good)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Tanguis	9.32	9.46	9.34	9.26	9.44	9.64	10.65	10.07		
Mitafifi	9.72	10.10	10.01	9.97	9.97	10.05	11.21	9.75		

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. a/ Converted at exchange rate of March 3, no rates being quoted the following week.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average daily, weekly and monthly values in New York of specified currencies, January-April, 1933 a/

Country	Monetary unit	Mint par	1933							
			Month		Week ended					
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar. b/	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Apr. 24	Cents
Argentina c/ Peso	96.48	58.58	58.58	58.30	58.22	58.18	60.78	65.36		
Canada	Dollar	100.00	87.46	83.51	83.52	82.81	83.32	86.10	88.04	
China d/ ... Shang.yuan	20.66	:	:	:	:	:	20.52	22.10	24.06	
Denmark	Krone	26.80	16.91	15.26	15.32	15.25	15.30	16.39	17.23	
England	Pound	486.66	336.14	342.21	343.28	342.02	343.60	367.58	386.36	
France	Franc	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.94	3.93	3.96	4.17	4.34	
Germany	Reichsmark	23.82	23.77	23.85	23.85	23.60	23.78	24.75	25.30	
Italy	Lira	5.26	5.11	5.12	5.14	5.12	5.14	5.48	5.75	
Japan	Yen	49.85	20.74	20.79	21.26	21.31	21.23	22.33	23.42	
Mexico	Peso	49.35	30.16	28.42	28.32	27.60	27.41	28.51	28.96	
Netherlands	Guilder	40.20	40.18	40.27	40.36	40.35	40.55	42.53	44.30	
Norway	Krone	26.80	17.27	17.53	17.59	17.52	17.58	18.82	19.71	
Spain	Peseta	19.30	8.18	8.24	8.44	8.46	8.54	9.09	9.44	
Sweden	Krona	26.80	18.30	18.27	18.19	18.09	18.16	19.38	20.05	

Federal Reserve Board. a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. b/ Averages based on quotations for 20 days on account of bank moratorium in the United States. c/ Quotations are for gold pesos, paper pesos (m/n) computed at 44 per cent of gold exchange rate. d/ Shanghai yuan series started April 10.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1 - April 15, 1931-32 & 1932-33
 PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1 - April 15, 1932 & 1933

Commodity	July 1 - Apr. 15			Week ending		
	1931-32	1932-33	Mar. 25	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15
GRAINS:	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat a/.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wheat flour b/.....	78,243	20,488	3	2	348	7
Rye.....	34,601	15,515	221	216	146	249
Corn.....	58	288	--	1	--	--
Oats.....	2,226	7,324	207	103	64	11
Barley a/.....	2,116	3,852	63	73	58	21
	3,307	7,722	103	75	192	87
	Jan. 1 - Apr. 15					
PORK:	1932	1933				
Hams and shoulders, incl.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wiltshire sides.....	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides.....	12,805	12,749	634	509	827	802
Lard.....	5,213	5,275	241	156	269	745
Pickled pork.....	184,195	184,152	6,523	5,685	6,085	5,193
	4,128	3,517	751	170	90	101

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 2,000 bushels, flour 38,000 barrels, from San Francisco, barley 84,000 bushels, rice 3,652,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources.

Country	Total shipments		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments, July 1 to and incl. Apr. 15	
	1930-31 (Rev.)	1931-32 (Prel.)	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	Apr. 15	1931-32	1932-33
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America a/.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	354,008	333,638	4,792	2,587	3,314	253,232	243,723
Canada, 4 markets b/.....	273,437	206,258	1,772	1,528	1,430	151,330	214,833
United States.....	134,700	136,010	218	494	256	112,844	36,003
Argentina.....	121,696	144,573	2,668	4,676	2,790	109,112	79,410
Australia.....	148,500	161,404	3,884	2,428	2,709	123,116	127,741
Russia c/.....	92,784	71,664	0	0	96	71,440	17,408
Danube & Bulgaria c/.....	15,176	39,280	0	0	0	36,178	1,648
British India.....	d/10,197	d/ 2,913	0	0	0	616	0
Total e/.....	742,361	753,471	11,344	9,691	8,909	593,692	469,930
Total European ship. a/..	615,392	597,976	7,984	--	--	442,704	340,884
Total ex-European ship.a/	176,360	194,464	3,568	--	--	153,624	127,323

a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert and New Westminster. c/ Black Sea shipments only. d/ Total exports as given by official sources. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall's.

BUTTER: Prices at London, Berlin, Copenhagen, Montreal, San Francisco and New York, in cents per pound (foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	April 21,	April 13,	April 20,
	1932 Cents <u>a/</u>	1933 Cents <u>a/</u>	1933 Cents <u>a/</u>
New York, 92 score.....	20.25	20.75	22.75
San Francisco, 92 score.....	20.00	21.00	21.00
Montreal, No. 1 pasteurized...	14.56	24.06	21.25
Copenhagen, official quotation	15.50	9.99	12.06
Berlin, 1a quality.....	24.35	18.58	19.02
London:			
Danish.....	17.89	13.80	16.97
Dutch, unsalted.....	22.50	13.72	15.94
New Zealand.....	17.45	10.52	11.60
New Zealand, unsalted.....	18.75	10.36	11.78
Australian.....	17.40	10.14	11.35
Australian, unsalted.....	17.56	10.14	11.60
Argentine, unsalted.....	16.90	10.06	11.26

a/ Converted to U.S. currency at prevailing rate of exchange.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Apr. 20, 1932 <u>a/</u>	Apr. 12, 1933 <u>a/</u>	Apr. 19, 1933 <u>a/</u>
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets..	Number	69,960	74,284	38,858
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	7.49	7.40	7.13
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg.	"	7.03	6.05	6.47
UNITED KINGDOM <u>b/</u> :				
Arrivals of continental bacon	Bales	96,213	63,050	70,486
Prices at Liverpool, 1st. Qual.				
American green bellies.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	<u>c/</u>	7.80	8.24
Danish green sides.....	"	9.30	11.31	12.06
Canadian green sides.....	"	9.59	9.47	9.75
American short green hams....	"	11.82	11.01	11.67
American refined lard.....	"	6.48	6.01	6.55

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importers to wholesalers.

a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ Week ended Friday. c/ Nominal.

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Index

	Page		Page
Late cables	476	:: Grains:	
Crop and Market Prospects	477	:: Exports, principal countries,	
- - - - -		:: March 1933	496
Agricultural exports:		:: Information summary (feed)	
Index numbers, U.S. March 1933.	486	April 20, 1933	480
Principal products, U.S. March 1933	487	Movement (feed) principal countries, April 22, 1933	495
Agricultural imports, principal products, U.S. March 1933	490	Prices (feed) principal markets, April 22, 1933	495
Butter:		Stocks, commercial, Germany, April 1, 1933	493
Import restriction proposed, U.K.		Grapes, shipments to U.S., Argentina, April 1, 1933	482
April 24, 1933	482	Meat (pork):	
Prices, foreign markets, 1933 .	501	Duties precluded in Danish treaty, U.K. April 24, 1933 ..	482
Corn, export quota suspended, Union of South Africa, April, 1933	479	Exports, U.S. by weeks, 1933 ..	500
Cotton:		Prices, foreign markets, 1933 .	501
Exports, U.S. March 1933	497	Wheat:	
Market conditions, Europe, April 21, 1933	481	Exports, U.S. March 1933	494
Prices, United Kingdom, April 21, 1933	481, 499	Information summary, April 20, 1933	477
Production, 1932-33:		Prices, U.S. April 22, 1933 ..	493
India /.....	481, 498	Quality, Danube Basin, 1932 ..	477
Sudan (Gezira)	481, 498	Shipments, principal countries, April 15, 1933	500
DAIRY PRODUCTS, OUTPUT EXPANDED		Stocks, commercial, Germany, April 1, 1933	477, 493
AUSTRALIA, 1932-33	433	- - - - -	
Exchange rates, foreign, April 22, 1933	499		

